



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/029,251	12/28/2001	Manolito E. Adan	003797.00207	6178

28319 7590 08/21/2003

BANNER & WITCOFF LTD.,
ATTORNEYS FOR MICROSOFT
1001 G STREET, N.W.
ELEVENTH STREET
WASHINGTON, DC 20001-4597

EXAMINER

ABDULSELAM, ABBAS I

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2674

DATE MAILED: 08/21/2003

8

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

2

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/029,251

Applicant(s)

ADAN ET AL

Examiner

Abbas I Abdulsalam

Art Unit

2674

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 February 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 6.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dawson (5727155) in view of Mallory et al. (USPN 6126328).

Regarding claims 1, 17 and 32, Dawson teaches a host system (200) including its display device (340) as well as a remote system (220) including its own display device (375), and remote application (360), which maintains a list of display locations belonging to shared applications. See Fig. 3 & col. 6, lines 33-41. Dawson teaches a host system (300) providing different levels of access to the remote system. Furthermore, Dawson teaches access provided to the remote system as being “unlocked” which enables the remote system user to perform modifications and subsequent transmissions to the host system (200). See col. 8, lines 34-42. However, Dawson does not teach forming a query at the remote device such that execution of a query is to cause an application associated with an event to be launched by the host computer. Mallory on the other hand teaches “set/remote break event” receiving the name of the remote module and the breakevent to set, in order that the breakevent (193) is properly supplied. See col. 11, lines 34-38 and Fig. 2. Mallory also teaches the host call unit (116) initiating the execution of one or more

Art Unit: 2674

procedures in the host application program in response to the execution unit (114) detecting the instruction indicating a breakevent or remote procedure call. See the abstract & Fig. 1.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Dawson's remote-host computer system to adapt Mallory's use of host control unit (16) along with execution unit (114). One would have been motivated in view of the suggestion in Mallory that the host control unit along with the execution unit (114) as configured in Fig. 2 equivalently provide the desired execution of a query and launching of an application by the host computer. The use a host control unit (116) and execution unit (114) helps function local-remote application program as taught by Mallory.

Regarding claim 17, in addition to what has been described above, Mallory teaches procedure supply breakevent (193) writes the break information to input the data pipe (272) and then returns to the local call back interface procedure. See col. 11, lines 34-41 and Fig. 2. Mallory also teaches the RPC manager including a code which, when executed establishes data pipes (272, 274) through which breakevents are communicated to and from the remote host application (202) and requests for execution information are communicated to the remote host application (202). See col. 10, lines 21-26 & Fig. 2.

Regarding claim 32, in addition to what has been described above, Mallory teaches an execution engine procedure LoadCode including step (310) where a pointer to the first instruction of the code module to be executed (code-ptr) is stored in the context structure (context-ptr). See col. 14, lines 7-22.

Regarding claims 3, 8, 18-19, and 25-26, see Fig. 2 (272, 274). Mallory teaches a user entering a command to query execution information pertaining to execution of code module

Art Unit: 2674

(105). Furthermore, Mallory discloses detailing an execution data structure as well as controlling execution of a distributed computer application program including a control device (2110) and keyboard (2108) that would enable the user to input information. See col. 7, lines 53-55, Fig. 20 and Fig. 21.

Regarding claims 2, 4, 7, 13, 22-23 and 34, Mallory teaches a user specifying certain break events. See col. 1, lines 28-31. Mallory teaches an execution engine (110) performing procedures in response to detecting an event requiring an attention by either a local or remote host control unit. See col. 5, lines 39-42. It would have been obvious that the attention-requiring event can be including message and news information.

Regarding claims 6, 10-13, 21, 31 and 33, Mallory discloses examples of application programs in which the execution engine can be embedded and referred as “host application programs” which includes Internet Browsers, database related programs or any other computer programs that may execute codes. See col. 4, lines 60-65.

Regarding claims 14, 29 and 35, Mallory teaches the use of execution engine (210). In addition, Mallory discloses execution of certain sequence of instructions by the processor (2102) and the use of display (2106) with respect to network access device. See Fig 1 & Fig 21.

Regarding claims 15 and 30, Mallory teaches the execution unit (114) which is a portion of execution engine (110) responsible for fetching and interpreting platform independent byte codes. See col. 5, lines 4-6.

Regarding claims 5, and 16, Dawson teaches remote system (220) including a display (225) that contains ‘N’ applications displayed as shown In Fig. 2. Dawson also teaches applications appearing on a display device (225) of the remote system, and further teaches that

Art Unit: 2674

all mouse and keyboard activities "on the shared applications" are entered by the user of remote system. See col. 15, lines 38-47. It would have been obvious to utilize the keyboard for the desired actuations of the buttons.

Regarding claims 27-28, Dawson teaches the flow of information from remote system to host system and vice versa. See Fig. 3

Regarding claims 9, 20 and 24, Mallory teaches a computer user interacting through a single user interface to set or remove breakevent and to query execution information in both host application programs. See col. 2, lines 57-62& Fig.1. It would have been obvious the user can set the content of information.

Conclusion

2. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered to applicant's disclosure. The following arts are cited for further reference

U.S. Pat. No. 6,438,619 to Coman

U.S. Pat. No. 5,844,553 to Hao et al.

3. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communication from the examiner should be directed to **Abbas Abdulsalam** whose telephone number is **(703) 305-8591**. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday (9:00-5:30).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **Richard Hjerpe**, can be reached at **(703) 305-4709**.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of patents and Trademarks

Art Unit: 2674

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 872-9314

Hand delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

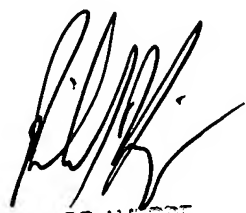
Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology center 2600 customer Service office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

Abbas Abdulsalam

Examiner

Art Unit 2674

August 14, 2003



RICHARD HEFZE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600